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RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.Inst.)

FOR THE YEAR

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RHYL:

W. N. Douglas & Co., Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953.

Councillor G. VAUGHAN (Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. W. S. Roose (Chairman).	Cllr. R. W. Williams.
„ E. Williams.	„ P. T. Trehearn.
„ W. M. Jones.	„ J. Colin Parry.
„ T. N. Jones.	„ Beata A. Brookes.
„ H. Meredith Jones.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.

Clerks:

R. UREN and Miss E. A. GARNETT.

Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. W. HINDER.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES.

Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1953

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1953. The Report follows the form laid down in the Welsh Board of Health Circular 42/51.

All essential services have been maintained and have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Infectious diseases cases numbered 183 for the year, due to the biennial increase in measles cases, there being 117 cases of measles notified. It is becoming an annual event to state that there were no deaths from diphtheria during the year; indeed, only one case of diphtheria was notified. This tremendous reduction in the incidence of diphtheria is undoubtedly due to immunisation against the disease, and I would appeal to all parents to ensure that their children are protected against this disease.

One of the major problems of a Medical Officer is finding accommodation for the elderly chronic sick and for elderly and infirm people. I must once again express my appreciation of the assistance given by the Secretary and Staff of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee in finding accommodation for the more urgent and needy chronic sick cases. I must also express my appreciation of the services rendered by members of the County Council's Home Help Service to many elderly and infirm who have required their assistance.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the district is 6,170, and the year has seen an increase in the building of houses, especially private houses.

One hundred and seventy-three permanent houses were erected by the Council and 44 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed 67 houses, and eight permanent houses were built by the County Council for the Police Force and four were in course of erection.

The Council has taken steps to balance the inequality in rents of various Council Houses, the result being that the rent of the older properties have risen slightly, while the rents of post-war houses have fallen a little. This has rid the anomaly of persons living in similar houses, built at different times, having different rents to pay. It is to be hoped that building costs will settle or even drop in the near future, or the burden imposed upon the community by house building will be more than it can assume.

There is a waiting list of 604 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a home of their own.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirteen infants died in their first year of life, ten of them within 48 hours of birth; one day-old infants' body was found, he having been strangled; one died at the age of 14 days and another at the age of two months.

Seven deaths were attributed to prematurity, one to erythroblastosis, one to inspiratory pneumonia, one to pyelonephritis, one to congenital heart disease, one to enteritis and one to strangulation.

Ten of these infants died in hospital, one in a nursing home, and one at home, the other, an unknown male child, being found strangled.

Our infantile mortality rate is 47.79 deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared with the rate for England and Wales of 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

That is, our mortality rate is 21.0 deaths per 1,000 births above the average for the country.

This infant mortality rate for Rhyl has been on the high side for some years and I am at a loss to explain it, for the great majority of births take place in Maternity Hospitals. I am not in a position to express an opinion as to whether or not it is due to inadequate ante-natal supervision, but I would stress to each expectant mother that they should be examined

monthly during the earlier part of their pregnancy and fortnightly during the last three months.

RHYL CUT.

I am pleased to report that, as a result of work carried out by the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board, the general condition of the Cut has been maintained, and there has been no report of flooding this year. Much unnecessary and expensive work has again been occasioned by the dumping of refuse in the Cut. I would appeal to all offenders to be considerate and to refrain from this practice in future.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically pure water.

Regular samples are taken, and the results are almost invariably Class I., Ministry of Health Standard.

The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring that the water supply to the consumer is of the highest bacterial purity.

Eighty-eight samples were taken during the year, all being satisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 feet deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes.

There are approximately three dwellings in the district without a piped water supply, and, due to the distance of the mains from the properties concerned, it is impossible to obtain piped supplies.

MILK SUPPLY.

Two hundred and five samples of milk were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, both the retailer and producer were contacted, and steps taken to find the cause.

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk and 53 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

It is pleasing to note that results of samples, "in the main," are satisfactory, as 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in the district is produced outside the area.

ICE CREAM.

One hundred and sixty-two samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made with the manufacturer or retailer and advice given as to how the cleanliness of the product could be improved.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals slaughtered in the public abattoir shows a slight decrease on last year.

I would again like to repeat the observations made in the last report to all persons who handle food, either in manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness, as lack of this may lead to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in the case of a holiday resort, extremely damaging publicity.

The amount of meat condemned was 22 tons, 15 cwts., 3 qtrs., 25 lbs., a decrease of 3 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qtrs., 20 lbs. on that of 1952.

"PLAS COED."

The Home, situated in its own grounds, accommodates elderly ladies.

There are no restrictions, and "Plas Coed" is a "home" in the true sense of the word, and has provided a long-felt need in the field of social service in the town.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are very few cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a gully emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known, there are only two pail closets in the district, the remainder of the houses being connected to main drainage.

In the eastern portion of the district the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a trunk sewer. The remainder of the sewage gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through the 14ft. revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of 1½ million

gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water, for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but, during heavy rainfalls, the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council has engaged a firm of Consultant Engineers to carry out a survey of the town's Sewerage System, which will be done as soon as they have gathered and collated the information required.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation	13
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation	118
Boosting injections	208

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1953, were:—

Age Group 5—15: 1,981. Age Group 0—4: 534. Total: 2,515.

Percentage immunised (Child population, estimated Registrar General's figures):—

Age Group 5—15: Approx. 80%. Age Group 0—4: 38.5.
Percentage of population under 15 immunised: Between 60 and 65%.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

These baths are owned by the Local Authority and are open for the summer season.

They were visited from time to time and 25 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

A system of chlorination of the water used at the paddling pool has been installed. This has proved to be very effective, all 22 samples of water tested being bacteriologically satisfactory.

CAMPING.

The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were eight licensed. There were several organised

camps, such as Boy Scouts, Church Lads' Brigade and Boys' Brigades.

The National Coal Board (Derbyshire Miners) have a holiday camp in Rhyl, with 126 Chalets and Administrative Buildings, to take up to 450 (peak), including staff.

The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

Eight licences were granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, Section 141.

The estimated number of campers resident in the district at one time was between 2,750—3,000

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district, as given in the census returns, 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,900.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered after inward and outward transfers 272 births (R.G.R.), viz., 130 males and 142 females. Out of this number, 5 males and 11 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,900) is 14.39 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.50.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 262, viz., 126 males and 136 females, which gives a crude death rate of 13.86 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 11.78 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.4 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 308 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 135 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 89 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 262 deaths credited to Rhyl.

Of the 262 deaths credited to Rhyl, 96 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 55 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 5 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up, it can be said that 59.5 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were no deaths from Influenza, but six deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of the population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 13 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 47.79 per 1,000 registered births, as against 26.8 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Two deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,900).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading, one death occurred, equal to 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,900).

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading, three deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,900). Also Bronchitis, four, equal to a rate of 0.21 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Forty-four deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.33 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,900). The reason for this somewhat high figure (national rate, 1.994 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Six deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 population, compared with a national rate of 0.343 per 1,000 population.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

The following information has been supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health:—

	Primary	Re-
		vaccinated
Number of children under one year vaccinated...	48	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated	11	1
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated... ..	13	2
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	13	22
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1953	85	25

This is an extremely low rate of vaccination and, if it continues, will result in a few years in 80 per cent. of the population being unvaccinated.

In these days of rapid inter-Continental air travel, this situation may well result in epidemics of smallpox becoming common once again in Britain. I strongly advise all parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during infancy.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of Public Health Administration is entirely under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitors. A Welfare Centre has been established at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, at which local ladies also give voluntary assistance.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, the nearest station for treatment being at St. Asaph General Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 24.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Exclusive of Foreshore	1,700 acres
Area—Inclusive of Foreshore	2,579 acres
Population at Census, 1901	8,461
Population at Census, 1911	9,005
Population at Census, 1921	13,490
Population at Census, 1931	13,485
Population at Census, 1951	18,745
Population, R.G. Estimate, 1953	18,900
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1931	3,013
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	3,183
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1952	£190,927
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£760

Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Books:—

Houses	5,697
Flats and Tenements	133
Houses and Shops	194
	6,024

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	256	125	131	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.39
Illegitimate... ..	16	5	11	
Still Births	6	3	3	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 21.58
Deaths	262	126	136	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.86
				} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
Puerperal Sepsis		—		—
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All Infants, per 1,000 live births				47.79
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..				42.97
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				44

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The only noteworthy causes of sickness outside the notifiable or epidemic diseases were: Bronchial Colds, Influenza and Catarrh.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Home nursing and provision of midwifery services are now provided by the County Council. In addition, the services of three Home Helps are available in the Rhyl area on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There is a local centre at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, Rhyl, under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the County Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives.

HOSPITAL.

Hospital treatment is now provided free of charge under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Hospitals serving the Rhyl District are the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital, Maternity and General Hospital at St. Asaph.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulance facilities are now provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements have been made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup), Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE.

ACTS.

Rhyl Improvements Act, 1852, 1872 and 1901.
Rhyl Water Act, 1932.
Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

BYELAWS.

Slaughter Houses, 1931.
Camping, 1935.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.
Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.
Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.
Common Lodging Houses, 1877.
Nuisances, 1890.
Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.
Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.
Food, 1951.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contraventions of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to Camping.

SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The five primary schools, two secondary schools and one grammar school within the district have received attention.

Epidemic Sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds and Mumps were prevalent at varying periods. All the schools are disinfected after closure and during the holiday periods. The Medical Inspection of the children attending the schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer and Staff. There is a School Clinic at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, which is open each Monday between 9 and 11.30 a.m., when a doctor is present.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H. (part-time), one Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time), one Deputy Chief

Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I., one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants), a Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, two General Clerks and a Shorthand Typist.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1953:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 „	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
46—55 „	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
56—65 „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	11	—	1	3	1	—	—

Cases on the register in December, 1952, totalled 175, and in December, 1953, totalled 188—an increase of 13 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was four.

In any cases of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, enquiries are immediately made and the replies forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer at No. 27 Edward Henry Street, Rhyl.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925: SECTION 62.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 172.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 47.

“Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.”

No formal action was required in 1953.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1953.

BYELAWS UNDER SECTION 15 OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No formal action had to be taken under the Byelaws during the year.

TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	†Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Scarlet Fever	16	1	2	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	117	5	32	44	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	38	2	11	8	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	183	8	45	56	61	5	1	2	1	2	2	25	—
†Cases removed to hospital	25	2	1	2	12	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—

†Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1953. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns (inc. London)	160 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000- 50,000 at 1951 Census	London Admin. County
Births:	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5
Still births	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38
	22.4a	24.8a	21.4a	21.0a
Deaths:				
All causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid... ..	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15
Smallpox... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64
Notifications (Corrected):				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis):				
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38
Puerperal pyrexia	18.23a	24.33a	12.46a	28.61a
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8b	30.8	24.3	24.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and Cause	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total (live & still) births	Rates per ml. women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium... ..	68	0.10	
{ Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01	1
A116 { Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24	
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	4
A120 Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	

a—Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

b—Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1953 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Births		Nett Rate	Number	Rate	Transferable Deaths		under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Corrected Number	Nett Number				Of Non-residents registered in the District 8	Of Residents not registered in the District 9	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net. Births		Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13
1934	14360	172	178	12.40	197	13.72	33	31	10	56.2	195	13.58
1935	14760	195	203	13.75	224	15.18	33	29	10	49.3	220	14.90
1936	15240	...	190	12.47	186	12.20	32	51	11	57.9	207	13.58
1937	15540	207	198	11.70	199	12.82	26	44	9	45.5	219	14.09
1938	15680	210	218	13.90	215	13.90	32	43	15	68.8	226	14.41
1939	15940	230	248	15.56	250	15.61	40	25	14	56.5	239	14.99
1940	18290	245	262	14.32	273	14.93	43	30	25	92.3	264	14.43
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308	14.31
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290	13.09
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263	12.57
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291	15.84
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265	14.73
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271	14.26
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314	17.06
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233	12.47
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275	14.70
1950	18730	81	298	15.91	307	16.39	58	60	10	33.56	310	16.55
1951	18700	58	301	16.10	343	18.34	89	61	12	39.87	317	16.95
1952	18800	67	283	15.05	320	17.02	114	74	11	38.86	276	14.68
1953	18900	55	272	14.39	308	16.30	135	89	13	47.79	262	13.86

Area of District in acres (land and inland water): 1,700 (exclusive of foreshore); 2,579 (inclusive of foreshore).
Total population at all ages: 18,745 (at Census, 1951). Estimated population: 18,900.

TABLE IV.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		126	136
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		1	1
2. Tuberculosis—Other		—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease		2	—
4. Diphtheria		—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		1	—
8. Measles		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..		—	—
10—14. Malignant Disease (Cancer)... ..		25	19
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		1	—
16. Diabetes		—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		18	25
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		30	20
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		1	5
20. Other Heart Disease		11	26
21. Other Circulatory Disease		8	7
22. Influenza		—	—
23. Pneumonia		1	5
24. Bronchitis		2	2
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		2	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		1	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		5	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations		1	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		9	16
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		—	2
34. All Other Accidents		4	1
35. Suicide		1	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 36 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Poliomyelitis		—	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—
Deaths of {	Total	4	9
Infants under {	Legitimate	3	8
1 year {	Illegitimate	1	1
Deaths of {	Total	3	8
Infants under {	Legitimate	2	7
4 weeks of age {	Illegitimate	1	1
Live Births {	Total	130	142
{	Legitimate	125	131
{	Illegitimate	5	11
Still Births {	Total	3	3
{	Legitimate	3	3
{	Illegitimate	—	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		18,900	

General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

TABLE IVa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1953.
 Name of District: Rhyl Urban. Local Returns: Age Periods.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 years to 44 years	45 years to 64 years	65 years and over	Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Hospitals in the District.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	—	—	—	1	3	9	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	7	—	—	—	1	5	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	—	—	—	—	8	11	20
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	—	—	—	1	5	35	10
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	44	—	—	—	1	16	27	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	11	—	—	—	—	2	9	5
20. Other heart diseases	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	7	—	—	—	1	1	5	6
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
24. Bronchitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	51	2	—	—	1	10	38	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
34. All other accidents	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	6
35. Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	262	16	—	1	13	60	172	150

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital

1953	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis (Suspect)	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Acute Enceph- alitis (suspect)	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
July... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
August... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
September .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
October ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
November .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ...	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	2	24

During the last ten years the number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital, and the Mortality Rate are as follows:—

Year	Cases Admitted	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1944	79	3	38.0
1945	64	—	—
1946	42	—	—
1947	30	2	66.6
1948	14	—	—
1949	7	1	142.9
1950	25	1	40.0
1951	20	—	—
1952	20	—	—
1953	24	1	41.7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1953.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District as Inspector of Food and Drugs, is appended hereunder:—

Herewith are the particulars of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rhyl Urban District Council Area during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

Description of Article	Number of samples taken		Genuine	Not genuine or below standard	
Milk... ..	60	...	40	...	20
Dairy Produce	4	...	4	...	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	15	...	15	...	—
Alcoholic Drinks	5	...	5	...	—
Sausages	14	...	14	...	—
Cooked Meats and Pies ...	6	...	6	...	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	5	...	5	...	—
Cakes and Confectionery	7	...	4	...	3
Fish and Meat Products...	2	...	2	...	—
Spices and Condiments ...	2	...	2	...	—
Patent Medicines	6	...	4	...	2
Misc. Groceries	10	...	10	...	—
	136		111		25

The milk samples reported as not genuine were taken at the collecting depot from farm consignments. They were poor quality milks and the producers were advised to contact the advisory services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The two patent medicines reported as not being genuine were both skin lotions deficient in Calamine. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

Two samples of butterscotch showed slight deficiencies in butter fat content, and warning letters were sent to the Manufacturers concerned.

One sample of sweets was slightly deficient in the required sugar content, and a warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,
County Sanitary Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

Herewith I append the Reports and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones.

Finally, I desire to express to the members of the Council and the Officials, my sincere thanks for their encouragement and assistance during the year.

(Signed) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,
July, 1954. Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1953.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twenty-first Annual Report for the year 1953.

There has been an improvement in the carrying out of work to comply with notices served for the abatement of nuisances, but still there are several owners whose finances will not permit them to carry out major works of repair, due to, in their opinion, the uneconomic rents being received.

It is hoped that the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill, now before Parliament, will assist both landlords and tenants in ensuring a reasonable standard of fitness of houses.

The Council continue to carry out their policy of providing homes for the people, and during the year have erected 173 houses, which is the highest figure in any year since the end of the war.

Out of 173 houses completed, 12 were Aged Persons Bungalows, which are let at an all-in rent of £1 1s. 0d. per week, which includes the maintenance of the front gardens.

One of the twelve houses has been let to a fully-trained nurse, who, by virtue of being granted the tenancy, keeps an eye on the old people.

The total number of houses erected since 1946 by the Council is 743.

The town still holds its place as one of the most popular seaside resorts, being a centre used by a considerable number of people using camping grounds in adjoining areas, and during the season this places a great strain on the staff of the Public Health Department to ensure the highest standard of hygiene, particularly in restaurants, food shops and food-preparing kitchens.

During the year, it was reported that a coachload of people who stayed in the town were affected with food poisoning just before they arrived home. They partook of a meal in a large catering establishment in the town, which caters for a number of people, and although detailed and exhaustive enquiries were made, no evidence could be found; neither was there any complaints from other persons who had consumed meals on the premises.

Every endeavour is made to try to educate staffs in food-preparing establishments in the essential principle of washing hands after the use of the toilet, but with imported and emigratory staffs this is very difficult.

During the year, complaints were received of tar liquor containing tar being discharged on the beach. After consultation with the Wales Gas Board a complete new filtration plant has been installed, and it is anticipated that no further trouble will arise.

During the early part of the year complaints were received of refuse being washed up on the beach in large quantities. Visits and interviews with a large County Borough resulted in the depositing of that authority's refuse further out to sea, and although it was not admitted that the refuse came from that particular area, it may be a coincidence that no further complaints have been received.

There are eight camping grounds within the Urban District for which permission is granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, and these are only allowed to be used between the 1st April and 31st October.

The camping grounds accommodate approximately 3,000 visitors per week, and are all provided with water carriage system connected to the main sewer, a main water supply and washing facilities, and the refuse is removed by the Council once a week.

The majority of the camping grounds are well laid out in lanes, and provided with approach roadways. They are visited regularly during the summer season, and generally there is no cause for complaint as the Managements are only too willing to co-operate with the Department in all matters.

It has been found that now the owners of camping sites have decided not to allow tent camping, the amount of litter is practically negligible.

During mid-year, several complaints were received of a fly nuisance in the vicinity of the Marine Lake. It was ascertained that these flies were of the mosquito family which breed in salt water—not harmful to man, but of a nuisance value because of their bites.

The whole of the Marine Lake, which contains salt water, was sprayed with 20 per cent. miscible solution of D.D.T. and within a week the nuisance was eliminated, and no further trouble was experienced during the year.

During the first week in August the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales was held in Rhyl; all the lavatory accommodation on the site, together with washing-up facilities from the refreshment tents, were connected to the main sewer. The refuse was removed daily, first thing in the morning, and at no period during the week was any complaint made.

The Sanitary Inspectors of Rhyl Urban, Prestatyn Urban and St. Asaph Rural Districts were appointed by their respective Authorities as Sanitary Inspectors for the St. Asaph Rural District Council, within whose area the Eisteddfod field was situated.

The food preparing tents and refreshment tents were visited daily, and there were no complaints.

The field was visited by approximately 30,000 people per day.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, to my colleagues, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow Officials in all Departments of the Council, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staff for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received	1775
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1909
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	205
Number of Nuisances Abated	197
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	165
Number of Statutory Notices Served	53
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	20
Number of Visits re. Disinfection	18
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	189
Dairies and Milkshops	120
Ice Cream Premises	290
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops and Stalls	970
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	420
Visits under Public Health Acts	680
Visits under Housing Acts	160
Vis its to Verminous Premises	29
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	490
Drainage Visits	120
Refuse Collection and Disposal	140
Rats and Mice	1829
Camping Grounds	130
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	110
Schools	12
Offensive Trades	4
Water Supply	25
Restaurants and Food Premises	409
Drain Tests	17
Number of Visits made to Council Houses	690
Swimming Pool	24
Pet Animals Act	8
Market and Other Stalls	100
Public Conveniences	21
Smoke Observations	12
Houses Let in Lodgings	7

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	30
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	9
Defective Roofs	20
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	19
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	12
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	6
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors	8
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	4
Defective Fire Grates	10
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	4
Dirty Houses	1
Defective Yard Surface	6
Miscellaneous	1
Animals in such State as to be a Nuisance	1
	—
	131
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	376
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	13

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Absence of, or Unsuitable, Washing Facilities	1
Absence of Hot Water Supply	1
Absence of Soap and Towels	1
Defective Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, etc.	8
Damp Walls	2
Dirty Floors and Ceilings, requiring Cleansing	13
Sanitary Conveniences in Direct Communication with Food Preparation Rooms	—
Insufficient Ventilation in Food Preparation Rooms	1
Defective Fittings	4
Unsuitable Refuse Storage	11
	—
	42
	—

FOOD BYELAWS.

Absence of Hand Washing Notices	4
Food Exposed to Contamination	2
	—
	6
	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Absence of Sanitary Conveniences... ..	1
Defective Sanitary Conveniences	9
Dirty Sanitary Conveniences	2
	—
	12
	—

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	3
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	7
Defective Drains	9
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	12
Defective Water Supply to W.C.s.	7
Defective Soil Pipes	8
Defective Hot Water Systems	4
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	2
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	11
Choked Drains	4
	—
	67
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Two persons were proceeded against for the Abatement of nuisances. The Court granted the applications, Abatement Orders were made, and the work was eventually carried out by the Owners.

In six instances during the year 24-hour Notices were served upon the Owners under Section 82 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, to attend to defective drains and fittings, and in each case the work was carried out by the Council, in default, the cost being recovered from the Owners.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, Section 128(3).

Part I. of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	37	30	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	114	85	9
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)... ..	7	14	1
Total	158	129	11

2.—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—
Total	13	13	—	1

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	24
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	45
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	26
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	4
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	2
Number of Wards Disinfected	9
Number of Schools Disinfected	9
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Cars Disinfected	46
Number of Vans or Chalets Disinfected, Spray only	3
Number of Vans or Chalets Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Miscellaneous	4
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	14
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	197
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	41
Disinfector Used (Steam)	10

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	22
Number of House Furniture Disinfested (D.D.T.)	2
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	3
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	5

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	2474 $\frac{1}{4}$
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	1149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	30
	<hr/>
	3717 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>

254 Working Days. Total Loads: 3717 $\frac{1}{2}$ —14.64 per working day.

FOODSTUFFS.

The appended details of foodstuffs condemned during the year would appear, at first sight, a formidable one, but I would point out that in all cases the material was voluntarily surrendered and a certificate obtained to enable the wholesaler or retailer to obtain credit and the replacement of food concerned.

A considerable amount of time is expended on the writing out of certificates, due to the fact that so many are needed for individual items.

Condemned Food.

3 lbs. Self-raising Flour.	1 Tin Sweets.
20 lbs. Frozen Eggs.	1,133 Tins and 1 lb. 3 ozs. Fruit.
272 lbs. Coconut Ice.	416 Tins Milk.
50 lbs. Butter.	496 Tins Vegetables.
191 lbs. Pork.	92 Tins and 14 stone 18 lbs. Fish.
64½ lbs. Bacon.	3 Jars Salad Oil.
68 lbs. Ham.	1 Jar Pudding.
2,442 lbs. 8½ ozs., 387 tins and 1	1 Jar Ginger.
Case Meat.	2 Jars Mincemeat.
48 Pkts. Potato Crisps.	2 Jars Picallili.
11 Pkts. Cereals.	69 Jars Paste.
10 Pkts. Cornflakes.	10 Jars and 1 gallon Pickles.
216 Pkts. Nut Kernels.	19 Jellies.
1 Pkt. Pastry Mix.	2 Bottles Coffee.
3 Pkts. Shredded Wheat.	144 Eggs.
4 Tins Fruit Juice.	24 Fish Cakes.
28 Tins Jam.	3 Bottles Sauce.
26 Tins Soup.	1 Bottle Crush.
9 Tins Cream.	1 Bottle Barley Water.
2 Tins Tomato Juice.	2 Hearts.
2 Tins Dumplings.	27 and 6 lbs. Tongue.
2 Tins Cooking Crumbs.	127 and 12 lbs. 3 ozs. Cake.
42 Tins Pulp.	4 Jars and 2½ cwt. Spread.
8 Tins Baby Food.	1 Chicken.
4 Tins Marmalade.	116 Cheeses and 103 lbs. 2½ ozs.
1 Tin Vegetable Salad.	

A foreign body was found in a scone sold to a member of the public and this was taken before a Magistrate and condemned.

The Council, after careful consideration of the matter, decided not to prosecute, but to send a severe warning to the proprietor of the shop concerned.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table gives the number of dealers operating within the district:—

Resident Retailers	45
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	2
Non-resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	5
Non-resident Retailers... ..	1
Non-resident Wholesalers... ..	3

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is about 50, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of individual retailers of milk continues to decrease, and the selling of "loose" milk is practically unknown.

On several occasions during the year complaints were received regarding milk being supplied in dirty bottles.

This matter was taken up with the County Milk Officer, where the milk was bottled outside the district, and also with suppliers where the milk was bottled within the district.

Many bottles which appear to be dirty to the naked eye may be sterile before receiving the milk, and whilst there is a legal obligation upon the person filling the container to see that the bottle is clean before it receives the milk, there is also a moral obligation upon the consumer to rinse the bottle out immediately it is empty, and to put it out regularly for collection by the dairymen, and not to use the bottle for containing liquids which render the bottle practically impossible to cleanse.

I know I referred to this in my last Annual Report, but I would reiterate my previous appeal to the consumer as well as to the dairymen.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 205 samples of milk were taken—197 satisfactory and eight unsatisfactory.

Sixty-nine samples were pasteurised milk, all being "satisfactory"; 53 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk, which were all "satisfactory"; 26 samples of Sterilised milk were "satisfactory"; 22 Tuberculin Tested were "satisfactory"; 5 Tuberculin Tested (Certified), 17 Tuberculin Tested (Jersey), 3 Tuberculin Tested (Guernsey), 1 Yoghourt and 1 Ungraded were also all "satisfactory." The eight "unsatisfactory" samples were: 5 Tuberculin Tested, 2 Tuberculin Tested (Jersey), 1 Tuberculin Tested (Guernsey).

Practically the whole of the milk sold in the Urban District is now bottled, and the raw milk sold is Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled).

ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Rhyi Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 100):—

Manufacturers and Retailers	11
Retailers	153
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	1
	<hr/>
	165
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register—165. During the year, 162 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and, of this number, 142 were in provisional Grade I. and II., 9 in provisional Grade III. and 11 in provisional Grade IV.

It will be seen from the above analysis of the results of samples that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are making a genuine effort to comply with the requirements of the Health Department to ensure that the public receive a commodity which is of a high food value as well as being bacteriologically pure.

The number of retailers registered has increased by 13, and in many instances of new registrations the applicant has voluntarily agreed to sell a pre-packed ice cream only.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1953, to 31st December, 1953:—

Cattle	2,389
Calves	1,695
Sheep and Lambs	13,191
Pigs	3,096
	<hr/>
	20,371
	<hr/>

Meat condemned and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 22 tons, 15 cwts., 3 qtrs., 25 lbs.

There were 39 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which is an increase of 26 over 1952. The carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

It will be seen that the amount of meat condemned during the year has been reduced despite the fact that there has been no diminution in the total number of animals slaughtered.

During the year under review the number of pigs slaughtered has increased by 1,305 over that of 1952, and this is mainly due to the high incidence of swine fever in the area, which meant that a considerable number of contact pigs were sent into the abattoir for immediate slaughter.

Slaughtering takes place at the Public Abattoir for the Rhyl Urban District, Prestatyn Urban District, Abergele Urban District and St. Asaph Rural District, under the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

During the season, and at “peak kill” periods, considerable overtime had to be worked by one of the Meat Inspectors.

Control of meat will end on the 30th June, 1954, and it is impossible to say what the future will bring.

**CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE
YEAR 1953.**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows		Cows		Calves		Sheep and Lambs		Pigs
Number killed	1614	...	771	...	1695	...	13232	...	3117
Number inspected	1614	...	771	...	1695	...	13232	...	3117
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	27	...	32	...	25	...	240	...	52
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	539	...	294	...	11	...	610	...	110
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	35.0	...	42.3	...	2.12	...	6.42	...	5.19
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	...	8	...	1	...	—	...	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	69	...	83	...	1	...	—	...	116
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.59	...	11.8	...	0.11	...	—	...	4.07

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The purchase of a third "Paxit" vehicle has been made during the year.

I am confident that the use of this particular type of vehicle in the area will show an economy, as during the summer months the majority of refuse collected is "bulk," due to the fact that, with the increasing use of gas and electricity for heating, as against solid fuel appliances, the only way of disposing of refuse is by means of the dustbin, and these vehicles being of the packing type can accommodate many more bins of refuse than the normal type, and therefore require less journeys to the refuse tip.

The adoption of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the Council supply dustbins and make an annual charge of 4/- per dustbin supplied, has proved a great success, and I feel the ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. The number of bins issued under the Bin Scheme this year was 376, plus 252 delivered to Council houses.

The Council have a scheme whereby refuse is removed on request from Whitsuntide to the end of September in excess of one collection per week by the payment of 9d. per bin per extra collection, and this scheme has been well patronised by tradespeople, restaurant and hotel proprietors.

The whole of the work of collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. One S. & D. Freighter, one Leyland Club, three Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

During part of the year the rate of sickness amongst the refuse collectors was very high.

It must be appreciated that this type of work is most dirty and the men are out in all weathers, but I must pay tribute to the efforts made by the remainder of the staff who made every endeavour to make up for some of the work lost through the illness of their colleagues.

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1953-54 (To 31st March, 1954).

Particulars	Collection (Scavenging)		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure	£ 15957	£ 15782	£ 2098	* £ 2098	£ 18055	£ 17880
Gross Income	5763	5763	331	331	6094	6094
Net Cost	10194	10019	1767	1767	11961	11786
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	37/6.55	37/1.61	4/11.24	4/11.24	44/5.79	42/0.85
Gross Income per Ton... ..	13/6.72	13/6.72	9.35d.	9.35d.	14/4.07	14/4.07
Net Cost per Ton	23/11.83	23/6.89	4/1.89	4/1.89	28/1.72	27/8.78
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£539.37	£530.11	£93.49	£93.49	£632.86	£623.60
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£1438.00	£1413.32	£249.26	£249.26	£1687.26	£1662.58
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	13.15d.	12.92d.	2.28d.	2.28d.	15.43d.	15.20d.

*As there were no loan charges repayable during the year, the figures remain the same.
NOTE.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,500 tons
Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year, 1953) ... 18,900
Number of Rated Premises 7,089
Total Rates in the £ 25/6
Product of a 1d. Rate £775/10/-

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping, and the refuse is handled by means of an angledozer.

During the year, several complaints were received of fly nuisance on the Marsh Road Housing Site, which was practically adjacent to the tipping area, and a considerable amount of disinfestation work was carried out free of charge, together with a constant treating of the tip face with insecticides.

The Council eventually acquired the Cob land, and a commencement has been made of tipping up this land to a height of 6ft. to reclaim what has been for generations marsh land covered by the sea water during "Spring" tides.

I append herewith table showing costs of collection and disposal, and would like to offer a few explanations.

In 1952 the gross cost of collection was £15,013, whilst the income was £6,043, giving a nett figure of £8,970, whilst this year the gross cost was £15,957, income £6,069, giving a nett cost of £9,888, an increase of only £918.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach, and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.

SALVAGE.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed an increase of 84 tons on the figures for 1952, and was due chiefly to increases all round, especially paper (over 90 tons). There was also a considerable reduction in the price paid for waste paper, but despite this fact there was an excess of income over expenditure of £1,635.

The collection of kitchen waste was considered by the Council and a canvas was made of the South side of the railway to ascertain if it would be economic to inaugurate a bucket collection.

inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

When existing houses become unoccupied, the premises are inspected, and if any signs of vermin are seen they are disinfested and thoroughly cleansed before a new tenant is allowed to take up occupation.

All the houses on the Council estates were visited and inspected during the year, and a full report was presented to the Housing Committee.

I append herewith a table showing action taken under the Housing Acts:—

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Part A.—Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936).

	No. of dwellinghouses demolished in the period		No. of persons displaced	
	Unfit houses	Other houses		
1. Land coloured "pink" ...	—	...	—	—
2. Land coloured "grey"...	—	...	—	—

Part B.—Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

	No. of houses	No. of persons displaced
Demolition and Closing Orders.		
(1) Housing Act, 1936—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11	2	3
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 and still in force	13	33
(c) Parts of building closed (Section 12) ...	—	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949—		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1)	—	—
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2)	—	—
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953—		
Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1) ...	2	6

REPAIRS—Informal Action.

	No. of houses
(4) Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts ...	72

Action under Statutory Powers.

(5) Public Health Acts—

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices:—

(a) by owners 22

(b) by local authority in default of owners 6

(6) Housing Act, 1936—

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices

Section (9, 10, 11 and 16):—

(a) by owners 3

(b) by local authority in default of owners —

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are three premises, which are registered under the above Act, in the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, and is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals. Three premises are registered under the above Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949. RATS AND MICE.

Following the Government's lead in tackling this problem throughout the country, the Council have taken energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1953, 57 properties were treated for rats, 16 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases three or four times, during the year.

One hundred and eleven properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and two treatments were carried out in the areas where rat traces were found.

The Rhyl Cut was treated throughout its entire length in the Rhyl area.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 1,892.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, are in operation.

METEOROLOGY

For Statistical Tables see Pages 45-48.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade a Self-recording Barograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast from Negretti and Zambra Forecaster, Daily Weather Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and Records are exhibited for public information. A Wind Vane is also on top of the Kiosk.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day throughout each year to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m., and these are supplemented during the summer season by an additional telegram on weekdays at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, Monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local papers, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19'N$. Longitude $3^{\circ} 30'W$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situated and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the

maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year $\times 100 \div$ the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1950 being the figure taken = 4.10 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1881-1915 (35 years) is 25.81 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of water equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT, AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR 1953.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was still below the 35 years average (25.81 inches), the total being 20.39 inches, as against 22.40 inches for the year 1952—which shows a decrease of 2.01 inches; and over 12 inches less than the national average.

The Average Rainfall for England and Wales (35 years average) is 32.67 inches, so we find Rhyl well below this figure.

The year's total of 20.39 inches was the lowest total since 1945 (19.66 inches). However, there were less rain days this year than in 1945, i.e., 131, as compared to 155.

During the year 1953, rain fell on 131 days, as against 163 in 1952.

The Monthly average of rain works out at 1.70 inches, as against 1.87 inches for 1952, and a monthly average of 10.9 days' rain fell on, as against 13.6 days for 1952.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on September 15th (night and early morning of the 16th) when at 9 a.m. on the 16th, 1.18 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was September, with a total of 2.97 inches, and the driest was January, with a total of 0.53 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

January: 0.53 inches—Lowest total for January since 1893 (60 years, as far as records go back).

December: 0.91 inches—Lowest total for December since 1943 (10 years).

September: On 15th 1.18 inches was recorded, being the highest day's total for September since 1936 (1.55 inches).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1953 was 1,588 hours, as compared with 1,455 hours 48 minutes during 1952.

The total for the year of 1,588 hours was the highest since 1949 (1,780.3 hours—which year was the highest for the previous 20 years).

The instrument is verified annually by an official of the Meteorological Office.

The total record for 1953 is 132 hours 12 minutes more than that of 1952, which year was 53 hours 36 minutes less than that of 1951.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1953 (see Table II. on page 46).

These figures will show that the year 1953 was 73 hours above the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years and 109 hours higher than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 305 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 20 minutes, as against 3 hours 58 minutes in 1952; 4 hours 8 minutes in 1951; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1950; 4 hours 53 minutes in 1949; 4 hours 22 minutes in 1948; 3 hours 53 minutes in 1947; 4 hours 6 minutes in 1946; and 4 hours 3 minutes in 1945.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1921-50) is **4.10 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1953 occurred on 17th May, there being 14 hours, as against 15 hours 6 minutes in June and July, 1952.

FEATURES.

January, with a total of 36 hours, was the lowest recorded for January since 1941 (12 years).

February: 60 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for February since 1947.

March: 152 hours 24 minutes—Highest total for March since 1948.

April: 196 hours 30 minutes—Highest total for April since 1945.

May: 231 hours 48 minutes—Highest total for May since 1948.

TEMPERATURES.

August: 85°F.—Highest maximum temperature for August since 1932 (86°F.).

November: Mildest November for 15 years (i.e. since November, 1938). Average mean temperature, November, 1953, 49.6°F.; average mean temperature, November, 1938, 50.3°F.

December: 61°F.—Highest maximum temperature for December since 1948 (equal); also mildest December for 19 years (i.e., since December, 1934). Average mean temperature, December, 1953, 46.8°F.; December, 1934, 47.8°F.

Note: The mean temperature for December for the past 30 years = 42.6°F., so that December, 1953, was 4.2°F. higher than that figure.

The year 1953 was below the average for rain and well above the average for sunshine. As for temperature, it was the mildest year on the whole for over 50 years (as far as I can trace back); it just beat the year 1934 average by 0.1°F. The mean average for the latter year being 50.7°F., as against 50.8°F. for 1953, not quite as high though as the year 1900, with its average of 52.2°F.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.,
Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1953.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.				Rainfall.				Wind.	Bright Sunshine.						
Month.	Means of		Date.	Lowest	Highest	Date.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	1-mm. or More.		Prevailing Direction.	Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.
	Maximum.	Minimum.							Days.	Nights.					
January...	45.5	36.9	41.2	54	28	24	20	0.31	—	3	S.E.	6.5	1.16	20	36.0
February	46.0	37.7	41.9	59	28	27	4/8	0.63	4	2	N.	9.6	2.16	21	60.6
March	51.1	36.3	43.7	65	21	25	2	0.53	3	4	S.E.	9.9	4.92	26	152.4
April...	52.2	38.9	45.5	66	23	29	10	0.47	3	10	W.	13.0	6.55	26	196.4
May...	61.4	47.5	54.5	77	24	33	1	0.25	3	6	S.E.	14.0	7.48	31	231.8
June...	62.9	50.4	56.7	78	29	41	7	0.41	2	8	W.	13.8	6.31	26	189.2
July...	65.6	55.2	60.4	71	4/5	47	11	0.47	4	6	W.	13.2	6.41	30	198.6
August	66.7	55.2	60.9	85	12	46	1	0.53	6	7	W.	13.3	5.65	29	175.3
September...	63.1	52.3	57.7	72	7	42	24	1.18	4	9	S.W.	11.6	4.41	26	132.4
October...	57.4	44.0	50.7	67	2	35	29	0.32	3	6	S.	8.7	4.22	26	130.7
November	53.9	44.9	49.4	58	7/12/27	35	3	0.72	3	7	S.	6.9	2.03	23	60.9
December	51.2	42.4	46.8	61	2	31	31	0.21	3	7	S.E.	5.6	0.76	15	23.7
Total for Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	38	75	—	—	—	299	1588.0
Monthly Average	56.4	45.1	50.8	—	—	—	10.9	—	3.2	6.3	—	—	4.34	24.9	132.3
Total for 1952...	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	63	84	—	—	—	313	1455.8
Monthly Average	54.8	44.2	49.5	—	—	—	13.6	—	5.0	7.0	—	—	3.98	26.1	121.3

TABLE II.—10-20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.						Humidity.	
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.		Duration Percentage of Average
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	95	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	76
1949	21.31	1.77	151	3.73	0.28	1780.3	43	322	4.88	287.5	38.2	111	76
1950	25.67	2.14	194	3.65	0.57	1480.3	52	313	4.05	248.8	28.5	95	75
1951	29.96	2.50	191	5.10	0.70	1509.4	59	306	4.14	233.4	51.7	97	78
1952	22.40	1.87	163	3.42	0.68	1455.8	53	313	3.98	196.2	39.2	93	77
1953	20.39	1.70	131	2.97	0.53	1588.0	66	299	4.34	231.8	23.7	102	77
Totals...	245.17	...	1701	...	...	15147.4	591	3062	...	...	...	971	771
Average 10 years ...	24.52	2.04	170	...	...	1514.7	59	306	4.15	...	...	97	77
Average 20 years ...	25.17	2.10	175	...	...	1478.8	60	305	4.05	...	...	95	77

TABLE III.—MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES, 1944-1953 (10 YEARS).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1953 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	44.6	35.2	39.9	+1.3	41.5	1944}	13/27}	57	1945	26	13
February	46.4	36.8	41.6	+0.3	41.4	1948}	1	61	1947	24	14
March	55.1	38.1	46.6	-2.9	43.9	1944	2	71	1947	3	16
April	54.7	42.3	48.5	-3.0	47.3	1946	29/30	75	1952	1	27
May... ..	60.2	45.8	53.0	+1.5	52.0	1949	15	79	1945	3	32
June... ..	63.6	51.2	57.4	-0.7	57.2	1948}	18}	88	1949	9	39
July... ..	66.7	54.7	60.7	-0.3	60.6	1952}	17}	91	1951	15	42
August... ..	67.2	54.4	60.8	+0.1	60.4	1950	6	85	1946	16	42
September	63.2	51.6	57.4	+0.3	57.1	1948	29	79	1944}	10}	38
October	57.1	45.5	51.3	-0.6	51.5	1953	12	72	1948}	22/23}	28
November... ..	51.7	42.5	47.2	+2.2	45.6	1949	5/6	68	1952}	28}	24
December... ..	47.5	38.1	42.8	+4.0	42.6	1946	4	61	1947}	25/29}	24
						1948}	2}		1952}	2	
						1953}	2}				
Yearly Average:											
10 years... ..	56.5	44.7	50.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..	56.0	44.7	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

SUNSHINE (Hours).											RAINFALL (Inches).									
Month	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Jan.	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	51.7	58.5	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57	2.46	2.67
Feb.	80.7	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	83.7	87.2	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48	2.94	0.83
March... ..	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	92.2	116.2	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79	4.69	0.86
April	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	178.7	148.0	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85	1.23	1.08
May	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	189.1	186.0	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74	2.94	1.95
June	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	233.4	196.2	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07	0.70	1.32
July	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	187.8	176.8	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63	0.97	0.68
August	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	136.4	158.5	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32	3.65	3.32	1.42
Sept.	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	107.2	106.0	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53	1.42	3.13
Oct.	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	131.9	124.3	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36	0.96	3.42
Nov.	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	62.4	58.9	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54	5.10	1.74
Dec.	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	54.9	39.2	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36	3.23	3.30
* Difference from	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Ave for the Year	0.32	0.39	0.07	Equal	0.19	0.27	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.33	1.88	6.15	3.49	0.36	1.77	4.50	0.14	4.15	3.41

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years average = 4.10.

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.81.

